

THE BHARAT SCOUTS & GUIDES BULLETIN MADRAS STATE

(Approved by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras)

Vol. 8

OCTOBER 1957

No. 6

OURSELVES

WE had a very successful Annual Meeting on 28th September, 1957. There were nearly 100 members of the State Council representing various categories both mofussil and the city Associations.

The Annual Report presented by the State Secretary was a record of Scout and Guide activities throughout the year, indicative of the vitality of the Organisation and its sustained work. The strength of the Organisation was maintained on the 50,000 level and a total number of 736 Officers were trained of whom 277 were women Officers.

The Centenary Celebrations were held both at Headquarters and in the Districts which gave an added impetus to Scouting and Guiding in the State. There was spontaneous expression of loyalty and gratitude to Lord Baden Powell, Founder of the Movement and to Lady Baden Powell, Chief Guide.

The International Commissioners (Guides) Conference, Asian Area held at Delhi and the various International visitors such as Major General D. C. Spry, Director of the International Scout Bureau and the Australian Trainer Miss Joan Stevenson and others, have made everyone feel that ours was an

International brother-hood without any distinction of creed, colour or sex and based on good-will and understanding.

A very notable achievement of the year was the holding of a National Jamboree at Jaipur, in Rajasthan which was attended by more than 11,000 Scouts and Guides. Madras was represented by a small contingent of Scouts. This is an achievement of which our Indian Organisation can take a legitimate pride. It is a high tribute paid to the power of Organisation and the spirit of working together of the Association.

12 Rural Camps were run at which about 1,500 Scouts made roads, renovated canals, cleaned up Cherries and slums and generally served the villagers in the Districts of Salem, Chingleput, South Arcot, South Malabar, Ramanathapuram and North Arcot.

Good use of the Stanley Park Training Centre at Coonoor and Besant Scout Camping Centre at Adyar, Madras were made, to run

Training Courses. Each District, its own Camping Centre is our aim which is being realised by stages.

Another important feature of our work is the submission of a valuable report of the Sub-Committee on Better Scouting. When the suggestions made in the report are given effect to, the Movement, would have taken the next step in its onward progress.

Dr. Krishna Rau presided over the Public Meeting. Speeches were made by Mrs. M. N. Clubwala Jadhav, International Commissioner (Guides), Mr. Arthur L. Funk, Cultural Affairs Officer, United States Information Service, Madras.

Entertainments that were given at the Meeting were of a special nature. The Tambaram Air Rovers gave the continuation drill which was perfect in every way and an example to be copied with advantage by other groups. The leaders present were given an idea as to how Scouts can perfect simple movements by constant practice.

Another important item was the demonstration of activities by Scouts and Guides of the handicapped from the Government School for Blind, Poonamallee. This is an area which is not fully explored, this section, namely handicapped should be an important section in every District because of the joy that Scouting and Guiding can bring into the lives of these unfortunate children.

The Bulbuls of the Shivaji Group gave an item of dance drama or action song and how well they entered into the spirit of the song and the story was seen by the appreciation shown by the gathering who witnessed it. It is a tribute paid to the Leader Mrs. Santhalakshmi. Added to this we had Folk Dances by Cubs and Scouts, the "Attur Kuravas" a fitting close.

At our meeting in the morning the following Office-bearers were elected ;—

President: Sri C. Subramaniam, B.A., B.L., M.L.A.,
Minister for Finance and Education,

Vice-President: Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, B.A., B.L.,
M.L.C., Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University

State Chief Commissioner: Sri K. Venkataswami Naidu, B.A., B.L.

State Commissioner (Scouts): Sri N. D. Sundaravadivelu, M.A.,
L.T., Director of Public Instruction,

State Commissioner (Guides): Mrs. D. L. Gopal Ratnam, M.A.

State Treasurer: Sri Sathrasala Venkata Ram, SCI, F.COM. SC. A., J.P.

Members of the Executive Committee:

1. Dr. K. G. Ramabadrar, District Commissioner (Scouts)
Madurai.

2. Sri M. D. Janardhan, District Commissioner (Scouts)
East Madras.

3. Miss S. Bakkiamuthu, District Commissioner (Guides),
Central Madras.

4. Sri S. Subramanian, Asst. District Commissioner, South
Madras.

5. Miss. M. Vadivambal, A.D.C., Chintadripet, Madras-2.

6. Sri T. Chengalvaraya Pillai, Headmaster, Pachaiyappa's
High School, Madras-21.

7. Miss. B. Hemavathy, Headmistress, Chintadripet Kalya-
nam Girls High School, Madras-2.

8. Sri H. Ramanathan, District Commissioner, (Scouts),
South Madras.

Our New Organising Commissioner (Scouts)

WE welcome the appointment of Mr. R. Messiah Doss, District Commissioner, (Scouts) Chingleput as Organising Commissioner (Scouts) under the State Association in the place of Mr. J. I. Muthiah who has been appointed as Camp Chief of India by the National Headquarters. We lost a trained worker in the appointment of the Camp Chief but what is loss to Madras will be the gain of all India,

Mr. Muthiah will be attached to Pachmarhi Centre and will take his residence there and develop that Centre on the model of Gilwell with the necessary modifications to suit the conditions and requirements in India. So also the Guide Camp Chief Mrs. Mohini will take charge of the Training of that section at Pachmarhi.

Mr. Messiah Doss brings to bear upon his work his past experience in Scouting for many years. He was an able Scout Commissioner and a popular teacher in St. Columba's School, Chingleput. He has also had experience in running canteen and sports both indoor and out-door for the soldiers under the Army in the North. He should therefore take up this work with confidence and carry on the work successfully in the following Districts which are

allotted to him namely Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Nilgiris while Mr. M. Rajagopalan will look after the Districts of South Arcot, Tanjore; Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Ramnad, Tirunelveli and the newly added District of Kanya Kumari. For the time being Mr. Messiah Doss will be attached to the Headquarters for Training till the end of the year. The special work allotted to the Organising Commissioners is to look into the workings of the Local and District Associations in their charge immediately and report before the end of December, 1957 to the State Chief Commissioner on their present position. It is hoped that this step will help to organise our Association on an intensive and active basis!

The Organising Commissioner (Guides)

Mrs. S. P. Pakianathan who has been working as State Organising Commissioner (Guides) for nearly five years has resigned for personal reasons. The Organisation is therefore in need of an Organising Commissioner for Guides.

Mrs. Pakianathan has rendered useful service to the Movement during the period of her association with us. We wish her good luck in her new sphere of activity.

—Editor.

Gandhiji taught how to Love Enemies

I remember how astonished I was when I first read in the New Testament Jesus's words "Love thine enemies". For years I could not understand that sentence. It seemed to me so strange and to ask too much of people. Indeed, my private, personal opinion was that a man would be foolish to love his enemies—people who were trying to defeat him.

One of the men who taught me the truth of Jesus's words was a remarkable character who appeared in India in our life time. He was Mahatma Gandhi. At that time there was a bitter feud between the British and the Indians. The British ruled the country, and many Indians wanted to kick them out. Gandhi became the leader of the Nationalist Movement striving for Indian independence. He worked ceaselessly and passionately against the British. But he did it in an extraordinary way. He would not allow his followers to use violent weapons. And he would never permit them to hate the British. The British were enemies, he said, but you should feel kindly towards your enemies. In the end affection would conquer them, and turn them somehow into friends.

I need not recount the well-known story. In the end,

partly because of Gandhi's example and partly because of British common sense, the British and the Indians were reconciled, they reached one of the friendliest agreements in all history, the British withdrew voluntarily from India, the Indians assumed full power in their own country, and the two peoples were united in a new partnership which is strong not with bonds of force but with ties of affection.

I knew Gandhi quite well. I remember my last meeting with him. It was in January 1948, ten days before he died. I sat and talked with him in Mr. Birla's garden in Delhi. He lay on a couch on the lawn, basking in the afternoon sunshine and eating an orange whilst he conversed with great liveliness. His old body was rather like the embers of a fire, aglow but gradually growing feebler; but his spirit was like a young flame, leaping eternally bright and illuminating.

He spoke that day of the relationships between different nations. He deplored the suspicions and enmities which existed between some peoples, and the dark storm clouds which these caused in human affairs. And he talked of the sources of light which might dispel those clouds, and said that one powerful illumination

was the renewed friendship between British and India. Then, with his child-like directness and sincerity, he added, "I always felt that the British would give India her freedom, because they have the Bigness of mind and heart to do great things. From now on the Indian and British peoples should be like brothers."

Remember Gandhiji and his preaching and practice of

brotherly affection between peoples of all races and creeds. He is a hero who expressed the greatest of all human qualities, the supreme virtue—love. There is particular reason why you should venerate him.

MALCOLM MACDONALD
High Commissioner for U. K.
in India 'SUNSHINE'

United Nations Day—1957

"...in the common interest."

United Nations Day, October 24, marks twelve years since the United Nations came into being, in the common interest."

The men who signed the Charter in San Francisco signed as representatives of governments. There were fifty-one then, eighty-one now, many of them newly free nations, helped to independence and statehood by this organization, to which they pledged collective effort for peace, security, human rights, law, freedom.

They signed as representatives of governments, but they spoke also for the millions of people everywhere, as the words of the Charter begin:

"We the peoples of the United Nations, determined to

save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind..."

They pledged "to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used save in the common interest..."

Collective Effort Must Go On

Sometimes, and especially in this past year, the scourge of war has seemed very near again. Tolerance is today a necessity, and yet the fears, the mistrusts, the hostilities of

the past are not soon forgotten, But the effort, collective effort to heal the wounds cannot stop. The Nations, in an age of infinitely destructive weapons, must act "in the common interest." It cannot by itself enforce peace or impose agreements. But it can use the moral force of the thousands of millions of people it represents. It can use the Charter-provided methods of mediation, conciliation, judicial settlement.

And, when there is need, it can do more—acting without precedent, in the way a growing living organization must often act, but with the guide of the Charter and "the common interest."

The hostilities that broke out in Egypt this past year carried a danger of wider conflict and even world war. But the United Nations called for a cease-fire, and attained it. The United Nations called for a withdrawal of foreign forces from Egypt's territory, and attained it. The United Nations Emergency Force, the first truly international force, came into being with unbelievable speed. Three days after the General Assembly approved the plans for the Force, the first units were landed at a staging area in Italy. Within another five days, they were in Egypt.

Sharing of Skills

For one thing, nations and peoples are sharing their skills.

The technical assistance program of the United Nations and its specialized agencies is the greatest collective effort ever undertaken to that end. On behalf of the world community, experts go to other countries to teach, to show, to help. They go at the request of those countries, and often their work is part of a national development program. It is a co-operative effort, and it works.

Up to now, some 6,000 experts from eighty nations have served, or are serving, more than ninety countries, and some 12,000 fellows and scholars have received or are receiving training in more than one hundred countries.

Some projects are too big for help by individuals. For them, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development makes loans. A new agency, the International Finance Corporation, of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development is under study.

And sometimes direct aid is needed, too, "in the common interest."

Last year, as part of its aid program, the United Nations Children's Fund vaccinated 14 million children against tuberculosis, and fed two million children and mothers in emergencies caused by war, famine, floods and other disasters.

Other United Nations agencies are trying to help the millions of refugees in the world.

In the Middle East, some 900,000 refugees from the Palestine conflict continue to require United Nations assistance.

And in Europe, where many have been waiting in refugee camps for more than ten years, the exodus from Hungary during the past year brought new problems, calling for large-scale international aid. Resettlement programs make some progress, but always there are new refugees, and the challenge remains to help the helpless, to find new roots for the uprooted.

Only international assistance can do it, "in the common interest."

Toward Universality of Membership

This past year saw the United Nations grow by five—the Sudan, Morocco and Tunisia together, then Japan; and then the new West African State of Ghana.

Ghana came into being at midnight on March 5, 1957. Barely forty-eight hours later, it became the eighty-first Member of the United Nations, and its representative was seated immediately in the General Assembly. This event marked a milestone for the International Trusteeship System under

the United Nations. The first of the eleven trust territories placed under the Organizations' supervision had reached the Charter's goal of self-government or independence. For British Togoland had attained independence as an integral part, along with the former British colony of the Gold Coast, of the new state.

Ten territories now remain under the International Trusteeship System, and one of them, Italian Somaliland, is due to achieve independence in 1960.

As the Secretary-General said when the flags of some of the new Members were raised "Each new step toward universality of membership makes the Organization more representative of the interests and desires of the peoples of the world. Each such step enables the United Nations to enter more fully into its most essential role—to work for the reconciliation of the inevitable differences among its Members and toward binding them together more closely in efforts to achieve the common purposes of the Charter."

The United Nations cannot do these things alone, but it stands for the united efforts of the nations and the people of those nations, the support of all people, "in the common interest."

Second Class—First Aid

THE three most important things to remember in First Aid, in case of accidents:—

1. **Send for a Doctor**—written message.

2. **Stop bleeding**—no matter what other complication there happens to be. No good putting up a fracture in good style, if the patient has bled to death in the meantime.

3. Remove the patient from the cause, or the cause from the patient.

Also, remember that First Aid, is help to the injured, and not a Doctor's job. To prevent further suffering. Never alter the position of a patient if you can help it, he often finds the most comfortable position.

Always treat for shock—keep patient warm, give strong coffee or tea to drink with sugar and make him have confidence in you

Fainting: Sitting—Put head between knees, the main thing to remember is to put the head as low as possible so that the blood will return.

Lying—Do not lift the patient. place a folded thick object under his shoulders and raise his feet. The head then falls back lower than the shoulder.

Apply smelling salts if available.

Rub arms and legs.

Try to find out why he fainted.

Give nothing to drink while he is unconscious.

Then something cooling.

Death must not be assumed if patient is not breathing. Artificial Respiration.

Burns—Do not apply cold water, always first cover up the place because the oxygen in the air causes the wound to sting. Then apply Acriflavine if you have some, by placing the basin under wound and pouring this over injured part, or apply solution of bicarbonate of soda. After cleaning apply strips of lint soaked in either of the above, and place over the part then a piece of cotton wool, and apply bandage lightly. After bandaging pour over the rest of the solution. Dress regularly. Do not burst blisters. If severe make patient comfortable and treat for shock, send for doctor.

Bleeding—Cleanse wound with cool water, this helps to form bloodclot. Then apply pad of lint and cotton and bandage. If the forearm is bleeding you may tie a figure of eight bandage holding the forearm to the upper arm as demonstrated.

If there is glass present do not touch wound—go to Doctor.

Stings—Small arm sling. Used to rest the arm. For

sprains and fracture of the upper arm, and the ribs, if slight.

Large arm sling—Used for fracture of forearm, elbow, after splints have been applied. Also a means of resting the arm when more rest is needed. For ribs if complicated, this is as well as the rib bandage.

Choking—You must be careful about this, you may pat the person on the back, but you must make him understand that he must hold his breath and not try to breathe, then he will swallow, and that is what is required. It is the most difficult thing in the world to make a person hold his breath when he chokes. Make him sit. Then give him milk to drink, this is thicker than water and helps to grease the throat.

Nose Bleeding—Sit the patient in a draught. If there is not one, make one. Apply cold to the back of the neck, and the top of the nose. Make the patient put up his arms; this tends to make the blood come down from the upper part of the body.

Things to Remember About Bleeding

1. A person bleeds less sitting than standing.
2. A person bleeds less still lying down than sitting.

Treatment of sore eyes—Apply eye ointment first, do not apply drops without a doctor's permission. (to avoid

the use of wrong ones). If you have nothing to apply then bathe the eyes with boric lotion, or warm water.

Itch—Apply a disinfectant, i.e. Dettol, T. C. P. do not scratch, take some milk of Magnesia either solution or tablets.

Shoe Bite—Apply lint, do not burst the blister; if you help it. The best thing to use is Elastoplast.

Sprained Ankle—This should have a figure of eight bandage—See demonstration, if outside do not remove shoe if one is worn, then apply cold water on top of the bandage, this tends to make the bandage tighter. If bad sprain, the foot should be raised, and a bowl placed under and hot and cold water applied alternately.

Wetting the bandage helps to tighten it.

Tests

1. Put up a sprained ankle.
2. Put on a sling for a break of the forearm.
3. Apply a small arm sling.
4. Treat patient for fainting, lying down, and sitting.
5. Treat a patient for nose bleeding.

(Miss) GWEN CLARKE,
Principal
School for Deaf, Mylapore

The Bharat Scouts and Guides

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Post Box 127,
Regal Bldg., Parliament Street,
New Delhi, September 7, 1957

Circular No. 25/57

To

The State Secretaries,
Bharat Scouts and Guides, India.

Dear Friend,

AS you are aware, during the interim period (1950-53) when the affairs of the Bharat Scouts and Guides were being looked after by an interim governing body, Indian Railways were granted freedom to organise themselves on a zonal basis, each zone having the status of a State Association. The National Headquarters, in order to encourage Scouting in Railways, also appointed Shri S L. Kumar as an Honorary Organising Commissioner for the Indian Railways. The Northern Railway was the first to organise its Scout and Guide units and get itself affiliated as a State Association. The Northern Railway was functioning like any other State Association with their officers warranted by the National Headquarters. The other railway zones in the country also began organising themselves into Associations based on the railway zones and started seeking affiliation. In the meantime the interim period was over and later after the formation of the National

Council in 1953 the Memorandum and the A.P.R.O. were revised and some of the rules underwent change. With reference to the formation of the Branch Associations, it was resolved that "the area for which branch associations are formed shall correspond to the "civil administrative units of India". Accordingly, the National Headquarters was powerless to give affiliation to the other railway zones which applied for it. The Northern Railway Association, however, continued to function as a State Association.

At the meetings of the National Executive Committee and the National Council held on 5th & 6th May '56 the National Commissioner was requested to meet the topmost officers in the Northern Railway Association and discuss matters with them and explore the possibilities of devising methods by which the railways might be given enough initiative to further the progress of Scouting and Guiding in the

railways even though they are denied the right to form separate State Associations. The National Commissioner had talks with the State Chief Commissioner and the State Commissioner (Scouts) of the Northern Railways and discussed the whole matter. The National Headquarters discussed this matter with Major-General Spry, the Director of the Boy Scouts International Bureau, and Mr. P. Siebold, the Executive Commissioner, and also sought information from the Imperial Boy Scouts Association and other countries on the subject. After a very careful consideration of all the pros and cons it has now been decided that it would be, in the best interests of the movement, to fall in line with the practice that obtains in other countries.

It is now suggested that each zonal Headquarters of the Railways—Northern, Central, Western, Eastern, Southern, etc., might be regarded as a "sponsoring" body for the Scout and Guide units throughout its area, the Scout and Guide units in the different administrative States through which the zones extend registering themselves with the respective State Associations through the Local Associations. For example Scout/Guide units belonging to the Railways in Delhi and Allahabad will be sponsored by the Northern Railway Administration but will be registered with Delhi and U.P. State Headquarters

respectively. The Scouts/Guides of the Railways will have thus ample opportunities to associate themselves with the activities of the Scouts and Guides affiliated with the State Associations of the different States. The Railway troops/companies will have equal rights with the other troops in the matter of getting adequately represented in all committees and councils. The members who belong to the Railways will also be eligible to be appointed as Commissioners, Secretaries, Deputy Camp Chiefs, H.Q. Commissioners, etc.

It will be quite open to the Railways to grant all their Scout and Guide units all the facilities they can for promoting Scouting and Guiding in all the institutions connected with the Railways. The amounts granted by the Railways or by the Welfare Departments of the railways will be utilized solely for the benefit of the Scout/Guide units sponsored by the railways only. When necessity arises, provision may be made by the National Headquarters to have someone, either paid or honorary, to look after the special interest of Scouting and Guiding in the Indian Railways.

All details relating to the functions and privileges of the sponsoring bodies are clearly set out in the A.P.R.O., important provisions being embodied in Rules 187, 203 to 208, 260 etc.

The sponsoring authority can have its office-bearers.

It is hoped that all the Railway Zones will immediately get into touch with the different States and re-register their troops and companies with the appropriate States. All the State Associations are requested to welcome their erstwhile brothers and sisters and re-register them. It is also essential that they also should be given all the opportunities and privileges to develop and contribute to the general welfare of the Association. The State Headquarters

and the National Headquarters will always be willing to take full advantage of the help of the Commissioners and their workers who are now functioning in the different zones for the development of Scouting and Guiding

Kindly make this known to all the Local/District Associations and issue such directives as you think necessary to expedite the absorption of all the Railway units.

Yours sincerely,

K. G. VAIDYANATHAN
National Secretary,

The Bharat Scouts and Guides

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Post Box 127

Regal Bldg., Parliament Street,
New Delhi, July 26, 1957.

Circular No. 17/57.

Dear Friend,

I am glad to inform you that the National Commissioner, in consideration with the Chief Commissioner (Scouts), has been pleased to appoint Shri V. S. Hejmadi, I.C.S., to hold the office of the International Commissioner (Scouts) in an honorary capacity.

The work at the National Headquarters has been considerably increasing of late and it was found difficult to cope with the work, especially with regard to the correspondence with the Boy Scouts International

Headquarters and the Associations overseas. We have been also of late associating ourselves more and more with activities of an international character. The number of foreign visitors to our country has also been on the increase. A greater number of our Scouts and Scouters also have been going abroad to participate in National and international events. The need for a person, therefore, of the status of a Headquarters Commissioner for external affairs to deal with

matters external and international has been pressing.

The Bharat Scouts and Guides can congratulate itself on securing the services of a tried and a veteran Scouter like Shri V. S. Hejmadi. He has been one of those who associated himself with Scouting ever since Scouting started in this country and what is more, has been actively connected with it for many years and continues to keep himself in touch with the movement.

We give below for your information a glimpse of his Scout career:—

HEJMADI, Vasudev Subrao, I.C.S. Born 26th Jan. 1900. In 1918 in Bombay started an open Scout troop under the Indian Boy Scouts Association and worked as Assistant Scout Master. Was a member of the Cambridge University Rovers

in 1920-23 and took the practical part of the Wood Badge Course at Gilwell Park, England in 1921. From 1923-1947 worked in various District Scout Councils of the old Madras State. In 1938-39 arranged to run about 12 rural training camps for Cub Masters in the Cuddappah District to build up public co-operation. From 1947 was Assistant State Commissioner in the Boy Scout Association of Madras State. After the merger in 1950, worked till 1953 as State Commissioner (Scouts and Guides).

It is hoped that both the wings of the Bharat Scouts and Guides will give him full co-operation in the discharge of his duties as an International Commissioner (Scouts).

Yours sincerely,
(Sd) K. G. VAIDYANATHAN,
National Secretary

Four Programmes for Guide Meetings

45 MINUTES EACH

DURATION

No. 1. Collect the forms given at the preliminary meeting.

5 minutes

Teach whipping a rope and Reef Knot and Sheet Bend. (Equipment—Cord and Rope—Rope 3 yds. if possible use woven rope instead of twisted rope).

15

Game on Knots for speed and accuracy. Guides stand in a circle by Patrols with a piece of rope in their left hands and the other end hanging loose. A knot is named and as the whistle is blown the Guides pick up the loose ends and tie the knot immediately and step inside. The first team to complete is the winner.

3

Promise and Law. A little talk and discussion on the Promise and Law to make them understand the words like honour, courtesy, purity etc., Tell them about good-turn and suggest ways to practice them immediately.

15 minutes

Winding up: Tell them that they can wear their Uniform for the first time on the enrollment day when they finish their tenderfoot tests. Inform them about the price and model of the blouse etc., according to the rules of the A.P.R.O. (The Guides must be in correct uniform to set the best example). Decide finally about the day and time of the future meetings.

5

No. 2. (1) Teach some hand and whistle signals to get the Guides in formation.

5

(2) Tracking signs—best way to teach is to take them out-doors. If it is not possible use real sticks and stones. This must create an interest in woodcraft and therefore it should be made a real out-door adventure

10

(3) Knots—Practise the old knots by Patrols and teach clove-hitch and bowline. Knots must be taught in a practical way with the good knowledge of their uses.

10

(4) Law and Promise—Guides will tell about their experience in carrying out the different laws. They should be encouraged to do more good turns, but the tendency to boast about them should be discouraged. Describe the Guide salute and Hand Shake and play a game on it.

15

(5) Sing the National Anthem—Standing in attention and singing together.

5

No. 3. (1) Complete whistle and Hand signals.—

5

(2) Composition of the National Flag: Take the flag with you. With the help of Crayons and small post-cards draw the Asoka Chakra (in blue) the 24 spokes and the position of the 3 colours in the flag and teach the meaning and significance of each

The size of the Flag:—6 ft by 4 ft. If smaller the proportion of 3:2 to be followed.

Games:—Jig-saw puzzle. Cards with crayon drawings of the flag may be cut into pieces and Patrols standing in turns will try to arrange the picture correctly one by one at the whistle

call Guides may be asked to give the correct colour of the different parts of the flag. In the same way teach the Bharat Scouts and Guides Flag. (Fleur-de-lis, Trefoil and Chakra) Colour: Back ground in blue Emblem in yellow and chakra in blue.

20

(3) Practise tenderfoot knots.

—

10

(4) Camp-fire—Explain the word as a term used in Guiding—for a circle of Guides sitting around a real, imaginary or artificial camp-fire for singing, telling yarns etc.—Practise Taps.

Teach them familiar rounds.

Wind up the meeting with Taps.

—

10

Tell them about the tenderfoot tests at the next programme.

(By this time through your District Commissioner, get the registration forms and register your Company. Inform your Commissioner about the first enrollment. Enrollment can be done by a Warranted Guider. Prepare test cards according to what is given for Tenderfoot tests in A.P.R.O. Part III)

No. 4. Tenderfoot Tests: (Guiding is a game and tests are part of it. Never allow the Guides to write if they can speak, nor speak if they can act: Tests must be practical and interesting. Keep some marble or beans for tokens. Plenty of ropes, cords bandages, cards with the picture of National flag and Bharat Scouts and Guides Flag.)

Knots: Begin with coloured ropes or coloured cords to test whipping—Ask them individually to whip one end of the cord—the other end can be finished at home.

Knotting story: You are going for a pleasant walk and you hear a faint call for help—when you run towards that direction there is a little boy who had fallen into a pond—while he tried to pick up some water-lilies. You have only small bits of rope. So you encourage the boy that you would help him and tie the two longest pieces together and they are not of the same thickness. (Guides will tie the knot with the rope supplied already). Then you look at the boy and study his size and tie the knot at one end which is to be slipped over his head and shoulders (knot) The

next problem is to tie the other end of the rope to the tree near by.....

Finish up the story in an interesting way bringing all the Tenderfoot knots for the test. Sign in the Test Card for those who get all the four knots correctly. —

15 ..

Flag Games: Prepare Cards with different colours (Blue, green, white, yellow, orange as used in the two flags) Keep a pile of all the coloured cards in front of each Patrol and call out the part of the flag and call out the number of Guides. They must pick up the right colour—give them all a chance to know the proper colours. Show Cards with right and wrong position of Chakra, emblem or colour of the flag and call out a Guide to say which is correct. Similar games can be played. —

10 ..

Tracking and Law and Promise: can be done by the Captain and Assistant Captain in two groups Lay down trails and send the Guides at two minutes intervals and ask them to show a record of all the signs seen on the way and explain. As soon as the Guide returns the Assistant Captain can test her on the Law. Ask the Guide to explain a Law as to how she practised it personally or give an instance and ask the Guide to give the correct Law—the method can be modified Salute and Hand shake also can be combined with this. —

20 ..

NOTE:—All the tests cannot be finished at one meeting. So the Guider can arrange an extra meeting if possible or have another meeting in the next week for tests.

At the Madras Guiders' Club Meeting held on 25-7-57 the above suggestions were given to the Guiders. We hope they will be useful to our readers.

S. P. PAKIANATHAN,
State Org. Commissioner

Blind Scouts Go Camping

A troop consisting 18 Blind Scouts of the Government School for Blind, Poonamalle, Chingleput District camped at the Kaliyanasundaram High School, Tanjore between 16-8-57 to 18-8-57, under the leadership of the Scout-Master Sri K. C. Subramaniam.

The daily routine and discipline of the Scouts in camp were scrupulously followed. The Scouts hoisted the Flag at 8 a.m. and conducted prayers daily. They held campfire every night. Their meals and tiffins were prepared by themselves. Kit inspections were conducted, their personal cleanliness and neatness of their environments were judged daily. The neatest squads were awarded prizes, Sivaji Squad, and Katta Bomman Squad won the first and second prizes respectively.

The Scouts took this opportunity to visit Bhargatheshwara Temple, Art Gallery and the Museum of the Kaliyanasundaram High School. The **Blind** Scouts enjoyed and benefited very much by those visits.

Several officials and members of the general public took interest in the camp and encouraged us by their visit. The Collector of Tanjore District Sri V. Karthigeyan, I.A.S., Municipal Chairman, Commissioner of the Tanjore District Scouts Sri A. Y. S. Parisutham, M. L. A., Secretary of the Red Cross, Tanjore, Sri Swaminatha Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., and Sri Veluswamy, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Kaliyana Sundaram High School were among those who paid visit to the camp. They appreciated the enterprise and the discipline of the blind Scouts. Blind Scouts at times entertained the visitors to good music. All the visitors were amazed that the blind could draw so much joy from camp life and could be so self-reliant and cheerful.

The party thanks all the gentlemen who were generous and helpful to the camp, and particularly the members of the Tanjore Scouts Association.



Bulbul Games—Recruit Test

Smile and Salute

The Bulbuls stand in a ring. One Bulbul starts by telling her neighbour 'I had a bulbul flock, her neighbour answers 'What could it do?'

The first bulbul salutes and says 'she could salute like this'. After the salute while the second bulbul turns to the third one and repeats the question until the last bulbul in the circle answers the question back, she starts again adding, 'She could salute like this and smile like this'. The third time she adds 'Take a message from mother'. This is repeated until all the bulbuls are saluting, smiling and moving their feet as if running. (The questions and answers can be translated into Tamil)

Bulbul Law right or wrong

Bulbuls are numbered in Sixes and sit in rings in their Six Corners. Flock Leader stands in the centre and tells of something a bulbul did connecting it with the Bulbul law and then calls out a number. Those bulbuls from each Six jump up, run round the Flock Leader and back to their ring. They sit if what the bulbul did was right; and stand if it was

wrong. Give a point to each bulbul who is correct and an extra one to the bulbul who is back first.

(Allow time to discuss the why and wherefore of each answer so that all the Bulbuls in the flock understand clearly).

Teaching Game for Bulbuls Colour Competition

Each six is given a card with strips of coloured papers pasted on it. With the Card the Sixes go round to fetch the objects from nature to match the colours. The six which collected the most objects win. The game will create interest in nature observation.

Little Sparrow Bird

The flock runs about singing 'Here I am a little sparrow bird, when nobody's with me I am always alone' when Flock Leader calls 'Fly High' all try to get their feet off the floor, when she calls 'Fly low' they all sit down as quickly as possible. The last bulbul to be off the floor or to sit down gets a bean. At the end, the Six with the fewest beans wins.

N.B.—The Flock leaders—can get the song translated:—

இராகம்: ("சிட்டுக்குருவி ஜன்னல் வழியாய்")

நான் ஒரு சிட்டு சிட்டு குருவி
நான் ஒரு சிட்டு சிட்டு குருவி
என்னுடன் எதுவும் இல்லை என்றால்
தனியே பறந்திருவேன்.

L. VEDANAYAKAM,
ID. C. Guide, W. Madras

DISTRICTS AT WORK

EAST MADRAS

"Hundred and Fifty-two cubs, and twenty-four officers, were on a visit to Aerodrome in three batches on the 1st, 8th and 15th September, 1957. The cubs were shown the landing and taking off of planes. Besides that, the Engineer-in-charge explained the operation of the Air Plane and controlling tower. They visited flying club also. The cubs were provided light tiffin in the evening. Sri R. Elumalai, Asst. District Commissioner (Cubs) was in charge of all the three visits."

MADURAI DISTRICT

To celebrate the Bharat Scouts and Guides Week, a Public Meeting was organised by the Madurai District Bharat Scouts and Guides at the Sethupathi High School premises on Monday the 9th October 1957. Mr. I. H. Cameron, Deputy Managing Director, Madura Mills Co., Ltd., presided.

Dr. K. G. Ramabadrán, District Commissioner welcomed the gathering.

Sri L. Krishnaswamy Bharathi, in his address commended the Scouts and Guides on their excellent training. His brilliant speech with quota-

tions from 'Tirukkural' was very well received.

Mr. I. H. Cameron, pointed out that inviting a foreigner to the function went to show the universal importance of the Scout Movement in the free countries of the World.

Speaking further he said, "As I say I am an Englishman and as you will know from your studies, the currency of England is in terms of Pounds, Shillings and Pence or as it is more generally expressed as L S D.

These letters do not stand only for money, but they also stand for something more important. They stand for three major virtues which should be followed all your lives.

L, stands for Loyalty and every Scout worthy of the name should cultivate that. S, stands for Service and D, stands for Discipline.

So I would ask you to remember these three letters L S D. If you have these you will be worthy Scouts and in later life worthy men and women.

The meeting came to a close with a vote of thanks proposed by the Asst. Secretary, Mrs. A. S. Maharaja.

The Scouts and Guides then held a Camp-fire entertainment.

